

INDIANA - DIV. OF TOURISM

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INDIANA IN GENERAL

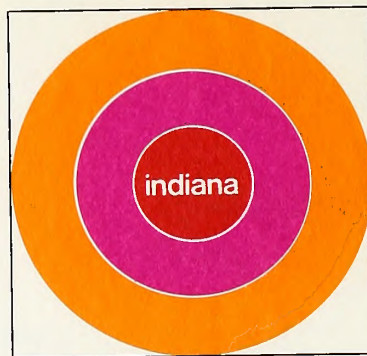
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Indiana

Division of Tourism

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
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*Div. of
Tourism
(Indiana)*

September 15, 1969

R. Gerald McMurtry
Director
Lincoln National Life Museum
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

I found my visit to the Lincoln Museum last week
to be most interesting and very enlightening.

The accumulation of knowledge and artifacts
surrounding the life of Abraham Lincoln, in detail,
demonstrate the tremendous amount of work achieved
by you and your staff.

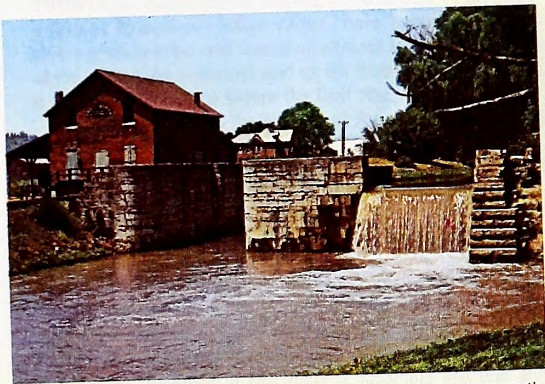
Pictures and information gathered at the museum
will be used in updating our Indiana Historical
Guide.

I wish you and your museum much success in the future.

Best regards,

John K. Snyder Jr.
Director of Tourism

JKS:kh
cc - File (1)



Canals were prime movers of goods during early nineteenth century Indiana. Adjoining this canal near Metamora is a restored woolen mill that once drew its power from the canal.



In the preserved birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley at Greenfield see the place behind the stairs where "Little Orphant Annie" slept, as mentioned in his poem.



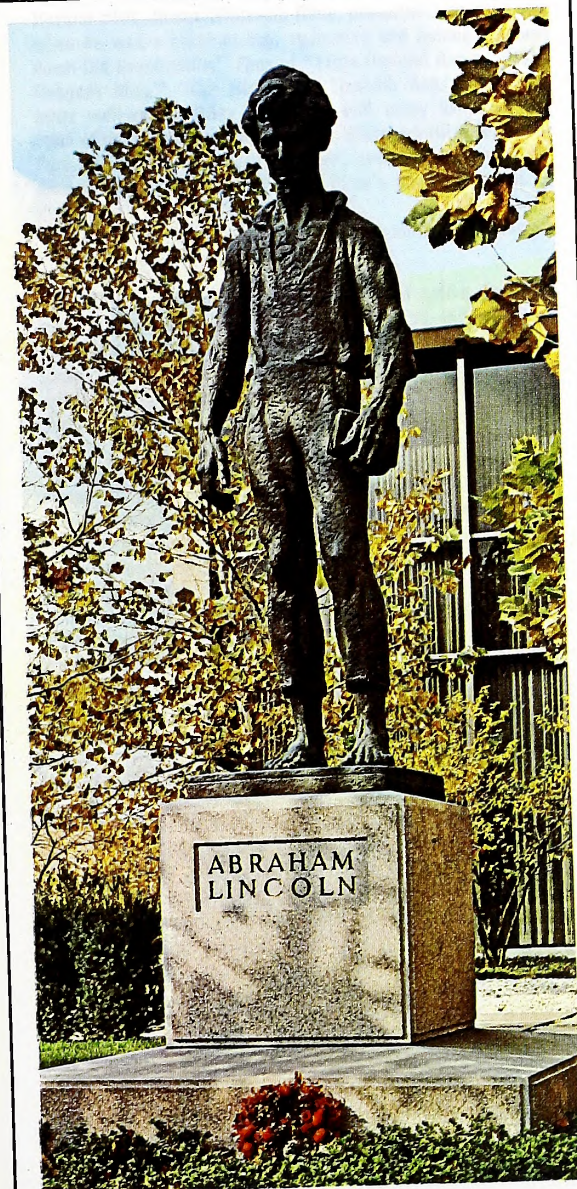
This shrine in Vincennes commemorates the heroic exploits of George Rogers Clark and his men who saved the Old Northwest from the British in a battle near here in 1779.

For more information on traveling in Indiana, please write to:

Lieutenant Governor Robert L. Rock
Indiana Department of Commerce
Room 334HG, State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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FOUNTAIN—Attica (US-41 and Ind. 28) is located on the site of a famous Potawatomi Indian village. Here Tecumseh gathered chiefs of many tribes and formed an alliance to fight the advance of the whites. An important port on the Wabash and Erie Canal, it was a bustling place before the Civil War. "The Canal War" . . . a dispute between the citizens of Attica with an invading mob from nearby Covington over the canal water supply . . . took place here. Magnificent scenery is one of the attractions here and near Covington (US-136) where streams flow through beautiful gorges into the Wabash River.

FRANKLIN—Brookville (US-52 and Ind. 1) has some of the most beautiful and charming old homes of the old Northwest, built by Quaker and other pioneer settlers who came into the Whitewater Valley as early as the 1790's. In early days the town was a commercial, intellectual and political center, and it has been the home of four Indiana governors and four men who became governors of other states. A canal, just as it was while operating in the 1830's, has been preserved . . . locks and all . . . at Metamora (US-52), and visitors may ride on a canal tow boat operated by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. At Oldenburg is the Convent of the Immaculate Conception founded in 1851 and operating more than 70 mission schools.

FULTON—Lake Manitou, a popular resort lake at Rochester, (US-31) is named for the strange god that the Indians believed lived beneath its waters and swallowed up the canoes of the unwary. Like the monster of Loch Ness, the legends of strange underwater denizens of the lake are related to visitors of today. The town, at the time of its founding in 1831, served as a trading center for Indians of many small villages of the area. These tribes were among those removed to Kansas to make way for the white settlers.

GIBSON—Gibson, a county since Indiana became a state, is a lush farming land with a great variety of crops. In season, mouth-watering cantaloupes, watermelons, peaches and sweet potatoes vie with corn and soybeans for the travelers' attentions. Visitors will find many stands along the road where they can purchase fresh-from-the-farm produce at country prices.

Patoka, on US-41, is the center of the fruit and vegetable growing district, and in early times was an important stagecoach stop. Five miles south is Princeton, where Abraham Lincoln visited as an 18 year old boy. Seven miles south on the same road is Fort Branch. A five foot limestone monument tells the history of a log fort built in 1811 for protection from the Indians.

GRANT—Near Jalapa (country road west of Ind. 15) occurred one of the most exciting battles of the War of 1812. Several hundred Miami Indians attacked 600 soldiers of Colonel John Campbell on December 13, 1812. After a bitter three-hour struggle, the surprise attack failed. The Americans marched back to Ohio. Over half of the force was incapacitated with frozen feet after a march beset by cold and hunger.

Marion, (Ind. 15 and 18) an industrial center, was once known as the "Queen City of the Gas Belt." A crude log cabin, replete with memories and relics of pioneer times, is a public museum in Matter Park.

Fairmount (Ind. 26) is largely a Quaker community. Many of the faith's simple frame country churches may be seen in the vicinity.

GREENE—The area near Linton (Ind. 54) was the center of population for the U. S. at the time of the 1930 census. In Worthington (US-231) the city park exhibits the stump of a sycamore tree 43 feet in circumference.

HAMILTON—South of Noblesville (Ind. 37A) the palatial home of a rich fur trader, William Conner, has been restored. Re-created are the log trading post, and the still where whiskey was purchased by both Indians and early white settlers. The Conner Prairie Settlement, done by Eli Lilly, Indiana philanthropist . . . and maintained by Earlham College . . . abounds with interest.

Noblesville (Ind. 19 and 32) was founded by Conner in 1823. Like his brother, he was a scout in the War of 1812.

HANCOCK—At Greenfield (US-40) see the birthplace of noted Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, preserved just as it was when he was a barefoot boy, swimming and fishing "up and down Old Brandywine." Fans of "Little Orphant Annie," "The Raggedy Man," "Our Hired Girl, Lizabuth Ann," and many other well-known Riley characters will enjoy exploring the town of the author's boyhood. James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Park, at the eastern edge of town, encompasses the "Old Swimmin' Hole," immortalized in Riley's poem. A statue of the poet stands before the courthouse.

Philadelphia (US-40) was an important stagecoach stop on the Old National Road.

HARRISON—A simple, two-room building of native limestone slabs is the central attraction of Corydon (US-460 and Road 135). The site was chosen and named by William Henry Harrison. Built in 1811-1812 for the county's courthouse, this primitive building with its hand-made but lovely railings and woodwork served as Indiana's capitol from 1816 when it became a state until 1825. The public shrine is charmingly restored. Nearby is another Indiana stone shrine enclosing the stump of a great old elm. The state convention to draft the first constitution was held by 44 delegates in its cool shade rather than in the crowded, stuffy confines of the capitol. With this constitution Indiana became the first state to assume responsibility for educating its citizens.

In the south part of town, the short "Dinkey Line" railroad train chugs a few times a week on rails laid on the bedrock limestone of a clear little stream to reach a couple of the town's factories. Everywhere downtown are evidences of antiquity zealously preserved by the townspeople. Here is the tavern where pioneer legislators went for food, bed and drink and the home of Thomas Posey, scion of an aristocratic Virginia family, who served as territorial governor.

HENDRICKS—Plainfield (US-40) is the site of the Indiana Boys' School, where there are two unusual monuments. One, a statue carved from a solid block of Indiana limestone, represents Whittier's "Barefoot Boy." The other pays tribute to Thomas Paine Westendorf, once an official of the school, who wrote the beloved classic melody, "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen."

Danville (US-36) was the home of Central Normal College. This institution has a fascinating history. Danville wanted a college and in the dawn of a May morning, 1878, its citizens "kidnaped" the college from Ladoga and hauled it away in wagons to Danville. Ladoga residents didn't realize what had happened until too late.

JOHNSON—In 1834 the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute was founded at Franklin (U. S. 31). Students built log huts in which to study and chopped wood to defray expenses. The school has evolved into Franklin College. Franklin contains monuments honoring heroes of the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars and its own pioneers. The Johnson County Museum displays a blood-spattered fan said to have been held by a woman who sat in Abraham Lincoln's box the night he was assassinated at Ford Theatre.



Completed in 1804 at Vincennes, Knox County, was this home of William Henry Harrison. A great Indian fighter who earned the nickname "Tippecanoe" because of the battle he won, he was first territorial governor of Indiana and ninth president.

KNOX—Few cities have more romantic or important historic shrines than Vincennes (U. S. 50). Thousands of buffaloes forded the streams here, beating out a trail from Louisville to St. Louis, which was much-used by early settlers who named it the Buffalo Trace. White men were here as early as 1684 and the city was occupied successively by the French and English.

One of the most romantic military feats in American history, which saved the Old Northwest from the British during the Revolution, occurred here. On a dreary, cold day . . . February 23, 1779 . . . George Rogers Clark led 130 starving, shivering frontiersmen, wading and swimming, through the icy waters of the Wabash. Their march ended with a siege that night against General Hamilton and the garrison at the British fort of Sackville. Two days later the British surrendered.

Within walking distance of the Indiana end of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge are half a dozen historic shrines of great interest. The Memorial to the famed General . . . a series of majestic murals . . . helps you relive the feats of Clark's raggle-taggle army. Adjoining it is St. Francis Xavier Church. In its cemetery Indians and pioneer French settlers of the 1700's are buried.

To the north a short way, a plain frame building stands. This was the first seat of Indiana government, when it was organized as a territory in 1800. Inside is the tiny spinet desk where seasoned old Indian fighter and territorial secretary John Gibson kept official records.

In the shade of a nearby tree, William Henry Harrison, the territorial governor, narrowly escaped assassination by Tecumseh and his Shawnee warriors who were visiting the capitol

for a conference. Within a stone's throw of the Territorial Capitol is a tiny frame building at the very spot where 21 year old Abraham Lincoln first saw a printing press in operation back in 1830. Here also are the same crude hand press Lincoln viewed, with all the interesting paraphernalia used by Elihu Stout, the state's first printer. Visitors may also go through Grouseland, the mansion of William Henry Harrison, the wilderness home of the scion of one of Virginia's greatest families. In 1840 Harrison became President of the United States, a position to be held later by his Hoosier grandson, Benjamin Harrison.

A city of great civic pride, Vincennes gives the traveler every help in visiting its well-marked shrines. Soon to be open to the public is the home where Red Skelton, master comedian, was born. Near the Territorial Capitol is Vincennes University, which traces its beginnings to territorial days. Those seeking a delightful dining treat, should not miss a "fiddler" dinner in Vincennes restaurants. The "fiddler" is a small channel catfish which abounds in the Wabash.

KOSCIUSKO—Warsaw (U. S. 30 and Ind. 15) is the heart of a county that boasts 100 sparkling lakes, and is a summer playground for thousands who flock to enjoy bathing, fishing, and boating. Winona Lake, adjoining the city on the east, is a church-oriented community, and the summer headquarters for many national church events.

Evangelist Billy Sunday and singer Homer Rodeheaver were among its many famous residents. Large church publishing firms, Winona College, and the Billy Sunday Tabernacle are located here.

LAGRANGE—White Squaw (Monogoinong) is the Indian name of the village which first occupied the site of Howe (Ind. 9 and 120). The Howe Military Academy is located here, and smartly uniformed cadets march where the squaws and braves of the Potawatomis once did the war dance. A military parade is held by the cadets each weekend.

At Sylvan Lake nearby, the State maintains the second wilderness cabin of Gene Stratton Porter who left her home in Geneva, Indiana, after her beloved Limberlost Swamp was drained.



Indians revive their past in an annual powwow at Gary, Lake County.

SHELBY—Shelbyville (Interstate 74) is the home of Charles Major, author of *Bears of Blue River*, a classic children's novel, and *When Knighthood Was in Flower*. A stone marker commemorates the building, in 1834, of the first railroad west of the Alleghenies. The one-and-one-half mile line, with horse-drawn carts, ran on wooden rails. Many world corn championships have been won by farmers in this county.



The grave of Abraham Lincoln's mother is at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Spencer County.

SPENCER—Abraham Lincoln in 1816, the year Indiana became a state, came to Spencer County as a seven-year-old boy and spent 16 formative years there. At Lincoln City (Ind. 162 and 345) are the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial and Lincoln State Park. A headstone at the Memorial marks the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who died of the "milk sick" when Abe was nine. Nearby in the cemetery of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is the grave of his sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby. The rebuilt church is set on the foundation of the original, which Lincoln's father helped build and made the rough benches that served as pews. At Gentryville (U. S. 231) Abe worked as a clerk in James Gentry's store. In 1828, he took a flatboat from Rockport (Ind. 45) to New Orleans. In Rockport he learned much from Judge John Pitcher, a Yale graduate. Rockport has a park with some Lincoln memorabilia.

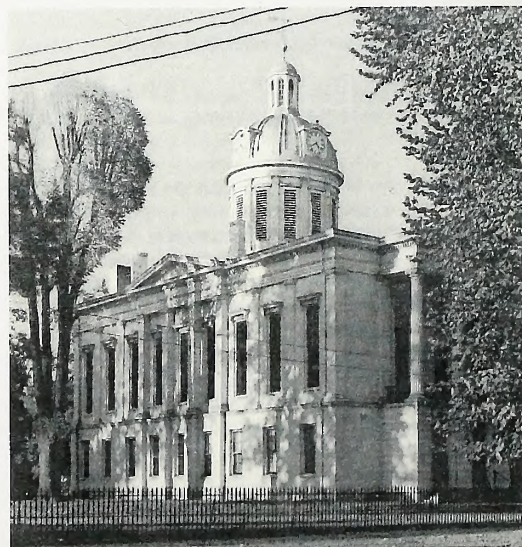
St. Meinrad's Abbey (Ind. 62) founded in 1852 is a re-creation of the Abbey of Einsiedeln in Switzerland. Visitors are welcome at this medieval castle where there is a modern motel and a stone quarry, printing plant, bakery, meat packing plant and dairy operated by the abbey.

Santa Claus (Ind. 245) is the only postoffice in the United States with this name. One of the largest theme parks in the nation features a candy castle, a toy factory, a toy village and manuscripts of Lincoln's poems.

STARKE—Much of this county was marshland until the 1890's when a drainage system was developed, uncovering some of the nation's richest soil. At Bass Lake (U. S. 35 and Ind. 10) are Bass Lake State Beach on the shore of a 1,600-acre lake and the "Horse Palace" on the Lightning Dude Ranch where rodeos and horse shows are given on Saturdays and Sundays all winter long. Indiana's only two-term governor, Henry F. Schricker, hailed from Knox, (U. S. 35 and Ind. 8) known chiefly as a summer resort.

STEBEN—Angola (U. S. 20 and 27) is a popular winter and summer playground. Pokagon State Park draws summer visitors from many states to enjoy the water recreation on beautiful Lake James. In the winter they come to take the breath-taking ride on a 900-foot toboggan slide . . . longest in the Midwest. The park is named for the Potawatomi Chief Simon Pokagon, who was educated at Notre Dame and Oberlin College. Steuben County is called the Switzerland of Indiana because of its more than 50 sparkling lakes.

SULLIVAN—Near Shelburn (Ind. 48) is Morrison Creek where, in 1815, Lt. Morrison and four of his soldiers were set upon while sleeping and massacred. Near Fairbanks (Ind. 63) is the site where Lt. Fairbanks and all but three of his men were killed when Indians ambushed them while they were conveying supplies to Capt. (later President) Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison. When the county was formed in 1817 it extended northward to Lake Michigan. Sullivan (U. S. 41) is near the center of the Indiana coal mining district, and scene of a gas explosion in 1925 that killed 51 miners. Will H. Hays, late movie czar and Postmaster General of the U. S. practiced law and made his home here. Merom (Ind. 54) once a busy port on the Wabash River, was the site of a naval skirmish during the Revolutionary War. A mound by the Wabash here has revealed Indian stone vaults, skeletons and implements of war.



The Switzerland County Courthouse at Vevay was built in 1865.

WABASH—Wabash (Ind. 15 and 13) was the first electrically-lighted city in the world. Lights were strung on the courthouse tower soon after their invention by Edison. The Honeywell Auditorium and Honeywell Gardens, resplendent with beds of gorgeous flowers and landscaped shrubbery, are well worth seeing. In church cemetery in Liberty (Ind. 13) is marker designating land once owned by Potawatomi Chief Wahcaconah, who became a Christian and preached in the church. Frances Slocum State Forest (Ind. 124) commemorates a girl who at age five was kidnaped by Indians at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania in 1773. She was identified as an adult in 1835 but she remained with the Indians until her death in 1847.

WARREN—Near Williamsport (Ind. 28) is Portland Arch, a spectacular natural sandstone bridge. South of the edge of the town the sparkling waters of Fall Creek plunge 55 feet from a sandstone ledge to form the Williamsport Falls. Independence (along the Wabash River on a country road) was the home of Zachariah Cicot, a half-breed scout for General Harrison, whose Kickapoo Indian sweetheart told him of a planned ambush in time for him to warn and save Harrison's army from Indian treachery.

WARRICK—In Boonville (Ind. 61-62) visit the weatherboard cabin built by Daniel Boone's son, Ratliff Boone, who held county office in 1813, and later became Lt. Governor and Governor of Indiana. A dead shot, Ratliff nearly bankrupted the feeble state treasury by collecting bounties on prairie wolves he shot near Vincennes. So drastic were his demands on the state assets one year, that the law was repealed. Abraham Lincoln used to walk 40 miles round trip to listen to the courtroom oratory of John A. Brackenridge at Boonville.

WASHINGTON—Salem (Ind. 60 and 135), an early Quaker center, is the birthplace of John Hay, noted diplomat, poet, private secretary for Abraham Lincoln and later Secretary of State. The town, in 1833, met a double disaster when an epidemic of cholera killed many of its citizens, and an array of thousands of squirrels invaded the community and destroyed crops. In 1863 a ragged force of 150 gathered at the south edge of town to try to halt Morgan's Confederate troops. In the public square visitors may see the force's feeble artillery, a single ineffective swivel cannon.

The piece was never fired however, because the nervous gunner dropped the hot coal with which he was to fire it into his boot top instead of the gun's touch-hole.

WAYNE—Richmond (Interstate 70 and U. S. 27) has a history that goes back to 1805 when the town was established by former soldiers of George Rogers Clark. It became a national center for Quakers, who founded Earlham College in 1847. The county was a hotbed of abolition agitation before the Civil War. One of its Quakers, Levi Coffin, of Fountain City (U. S. 27) became known as the "President of the Underground Railroad" because of his aid to hundreds of runaway slaves. His home, maintained as a state shrine, once harbored Eliza Harris of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* fame. Richmond is on the National Road, the first highway-building program of the federal government.

WELLS—At Bluffton (Ind. 1), see the Dean Arboretum. It houses 60,000 plant specimens, including 600 trees and 100 varieties of wild flowers. It is named in memory of former resident C. D. Dean . . . long-time state forester and one of the nation's finest botanists. Ouabache State Recreation area is just east of here. "Ouabache" is the French word for "Wabash."

WHITE—Monticello (U. S. 421) has two beautiful lakes, man-made by damming the nearby Tippecanoe River. The surrounding resort area is the busiest of its kind in Indiana. Lake Shafer and Lake Freeman are two of the most popular. Anglers favor the area because of the big channel catfish, silver bass and largemouths that reward the fisherman.

WHITLEY—At Columbia City (U. S. 30), visitors may go through the home of former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, which is maintained as a public museum. Nearby, on the Eel River, is the village of Little Turtle, great chieftain of the Miami tribe. Lloyd C. Douglas, famed author, was born here.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS IN INDIANA

KNOX—George Rogers Clark National Memorial at Vincennes pays tribute to the Lieutenant Colonel who won the Northwest from the British in the Revolutionary War.

SPENCER—Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial at Lincoln City marks the area where Abraham Lincoln lived from the age of seven until he was 23.

INDIANA STATE MEMORIALS

ADAMS—Lumberlost Cabin at Geneva is where Gene Stratton Porter, novelist and nature writer, lived from 1893 to 1913. (See Noble County also.)

BROWN—T. C. Steele Memorial honors one of Indiana's best-known artists and houses many of his paintings. It can be reached by Ind. 46 between Bloomington and Nashville.

FRANKLIN—A towboat is operated on the Whitewater Canal State Memorial alongside U. S. 52 near Metamora. Included in the canal memorial are an old grist mill and locks.

HARRISON—On Ind. 62, 135 and 137 at Corydon is Indiana's first capitol which served from 1816 through 1824.

HENRY—The birthplace of Wilbur Wright, who with his brother Orville invented the first heavier-than-air craft, is off Ind. 38 east of New Castle.

JEFFERSON—At Madison is the James F. D. Lanier Mansion built in 1844, one of the architectural gems of its period. The memorial honors the man who financed most of Indiana's participation in the Civil War.

KNOX—At Vincennes is the building that was capitol of the Louisiana Territory from 1804 to 1805 and of Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1813. The memorial includes a replica of Indiana's first newspaper plant, established in 1804. Also a state memorial is the Old State Bank, built about 1834.

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- ★ George Rogers Clark National Park & Visitor Center
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- ★ Grouseland . . . Home of Harrison . . . Territorial Gov.
& President
- ★ Brouillette French House 1790 . . . Mud and Logs
- ★ Old State Bank Art Gallery (State Memorial)
- ★ Indiana Territorial Capital, Seat of Government
(State Memorial)
- ★ Old Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier and Historic Library
- ★ Follow the Footsteps of George Rogers Clark, The
Bishops, Zachary Taylor . . . Aaron Burr, William Henry
Harrison and Abraham Lincoln

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE, HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY

THE BOUNDARY OAK

This ancient White Oak is the sole survivor of all that was living here at the time of Abraham Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1809. This tree was a landmark at the time the earliest settlers came to this region. It is mentioned as a boundary marker in the original 1805 survey, of the tract that later became the Thomas Lincoln farm.

The tree is 6 feet in diameter, about 90 feet tall, has a spread of 115 feet, and is estimated to be over 300 years old.

THE SINKING SPRING

On December 12, 1808, Thomas Lincoln bought for \$200 in cash the 300-acre Sinking Spring Farm, situated a few miles south of Hodgen's Mill. Here, he and his wife and their infant daughter took up their abode in a one-room log cabin near a large limestone spring of cool water which had given its name to the place.

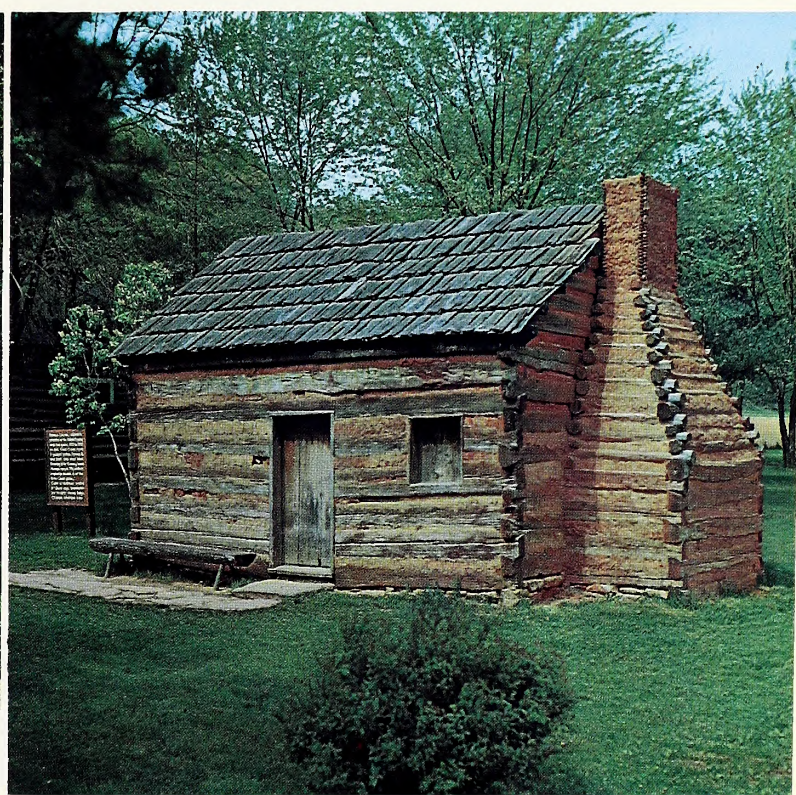




LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Hodgenville, Ky.

The Memorial Building, designed by John Russell Pope and built of Connecticut pink granite and Tennessee marble, was constructed by the Lincoln Farm Association in the years 1909-11 through funds raised by popular subscription. Over 100,000 citizens, many of them school children, contributed to this fund. The cornerstone of the building was laid on February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and it was dedicated on November 9, 1911.



LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME

from 1811-1816

In 1811 when Abraham Lincoln was two years old, the Lincoln family moved from their log cabin home at Hodgenville, Ky. to Knob Creek, Ky. about ten miles away. Abraham with his parents, Thomas and Nancy, and sister Sarah, lived here until December, 1816, then moved to their Indiana home.



"The Railsplitter." This unusual life-size painting, the work of an unknown artist, depicts Abraham Lincoln in the role which his supporters stressed during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1860. It is believed to have been painted in 1858, and was shown at political rallies in the 1860 campaign.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Lincoln City
Spencer County, Indiana



This memorial conceived and completed by the people of Indiana in memory of Abraham Lincoln and dedicated to all the people of this nation in whom he had an abiding faith and to whom he bequeathed the inspired admonition:

"Have faith that right makes might and in faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."



Nancy Hawks Lincoln

Two years after the family moved to Indiana, Nancy Lincoln died on Oct. 5, 1818 of the dread "milk-sickness". She was buried on the hill south of the homesite beside relatives and friends who also were victims of the dread malady.



Sarah Lincoln Grigsby

A year and a half after her marriage to Aaron Grigsby, Sarah, the only sister of Abraham Lincoln, died on Jan. 20, 1828 and was buried with her baby in the cemetery next to Little Pigeon Baptist Church. This is a mile south of her mother's grave.



This cabin, built by Thomas Lincoln and his son Abraham and usually considered the home of the Lincolns in what is now Spencer County, Indiana, was not built until just before their removal to Illinois. According to Dr. Louis A. Warren of Fort Wayne, director emeritus of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, this cabin was not occupied by the Lincoln family.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FIRST LAW OFFICE

Hoffman's Row, Springfield, Ill.
When Lincoln first went to Springfield he ran for the Legislature, was elected, and served several terms. In 1837 he opened a law office under the firm name of Stuart & Lincoln. From this humble office Lincoln reached the White House.



LOGAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE GREENFIELD VILLAGE, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

Abraham Lincoln first came to this frame courthouse soon after it was erected at Postville, Illinois in 1840. For several years, the young prairie lawyer pleaded cases in the courtroom as he "rode the judicial circuit." The Logan County Courthouse was moved to Greenfield Village by Henry Ford in 1929.

Source: Henry Ford Museum



RUTLEDGE TAVERN

This was originally built by James Rutledge, who, by locating his grist mill, became the founder of New Salem village. As immigrants to New Salem increased, Rutledge converted his house into a tavern (or inn), by building an addition for guests. This tavern was a gathering place for travelers and settlers alike, and it was here that Lincoln met many people and heard the latest news from the outside world.

New Salem State Park
Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois

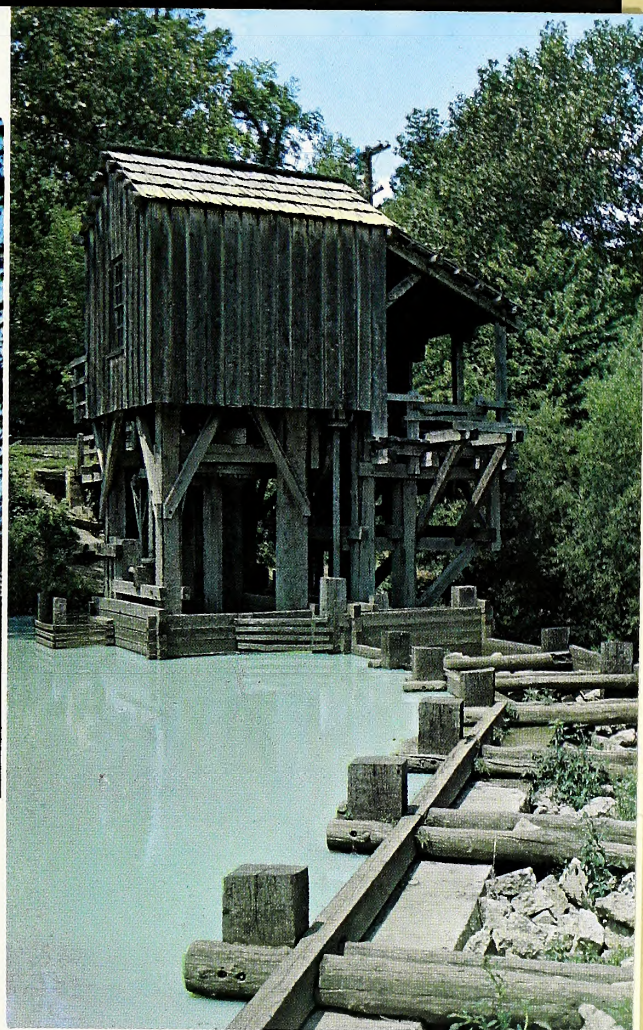
The Lincoln-Berry Store in New Salem State Park. In January 1833, Abraham Lincoln and William F. Berry began the operation of their store in this building, the finest in the village. Lincoln served a portion of his postmastership in this building. The large room was the store proper, while the rear served as a store-room and for a time, as Lincoln's bedroom.



ONSTOT'S COOPER SHOP AND RESIDENCE
NEW SALEM STATE PARK
LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS



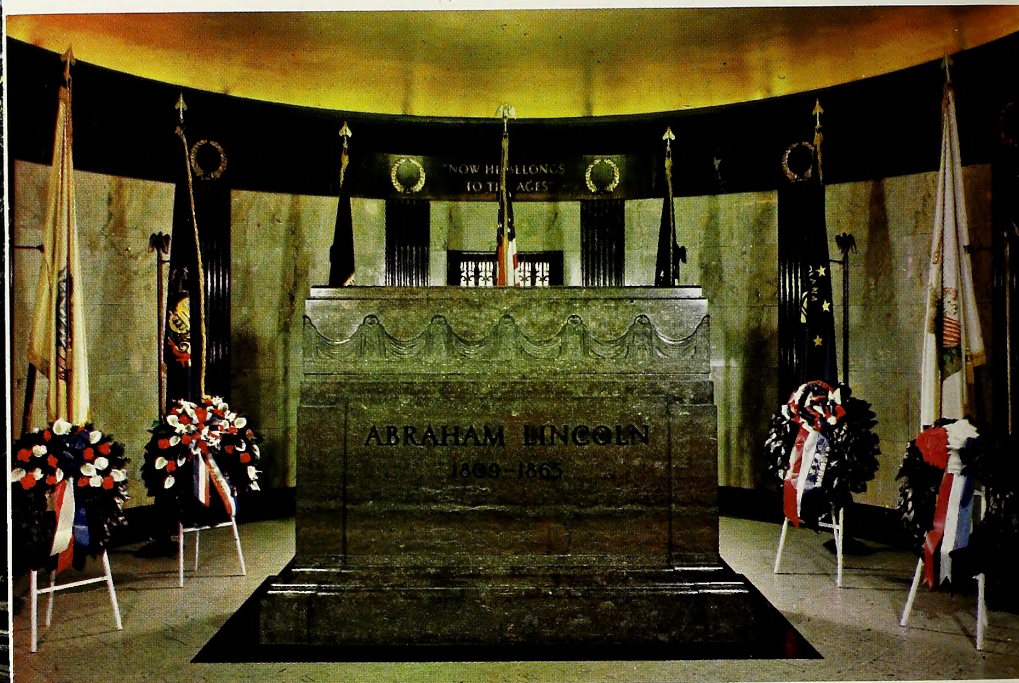
Henry Onstot, cooper, built a two-room house in the spring of 1835. Later he added the frame lean-to. This was Onstot's third home in the village. He built his first home and first cooper shop in the eastern portion of town about 1830, upon his arrival in New Salem. From 1833 to 1835, the Onstots lived at the Tavern, which they operated after the Rutledges moved to Sandy Ridge. Onstot erected his second shop while operating the Rutledge Tavern in 1834. A year later he built his residence to the west and lived there until 1840. Abraham Lincoln and Isaac Onstot, the eldest son, were friends and often studied together here by the light of the fire kindled by the cooper's shavings.



THE SAW AND GRIST MILL
NEW SALEM STATE PARK
Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois



Cenotaph, surrounded by State flags where the generations of Lincoln have lived; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRONZE STATUE NEW SALEM STATE PARK, ILLINOIS

This famous statue, sculptured by Avard Fairbanks, was a gift to the people of Illinois from the sons of Utah Pioneers, 1954. This masterpiece in bronze stands at the "hilltop" entrance to the reconstructed village, and depicts Lincoln at the time when he discarded his frontiersman's axe and decided to enter the legal profession.



1844 — LINCOLN'S HOME IN 'SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — 1861

Here the three younger Lincoln sons were born. Here Lincoln received the notification of his nomination to the Presidency. He had planned to return to Springfield for the practice of law after his second term as President of the United States had expired in 1869.

This property was deeded to the State of Illinois in 1887 by son Robert Lincoln.



The earliest known picture of Abraham Lincoln. It was taken about 1846 by a traveling daguerrotype artist around the time of Lincoln's election to the U. S. Congress. At that time Lincoln was 37 years old. He had served four times in the Illinois State Legislature and had made himself a name as a lawyer. In 1846 he became a Whig Representative from Illinois in the Thirtieth U. S. Congress and served one year.



Mary Todd came from a wealthy Kentucky family. She was well educated, spoke French fluently and was well versed in politics. She met Abraham Lincoln, at that time a young lawyer, at a ball in 1839. A three-year-long courtship followed. They were married in 1842.



Drawing of the Lincoln family in 1861. Left to right: Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son, Mrs. Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln. A fourth son, Edward, had died in infancy.



President Abraham Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. After A. H. Ritchie, the engraver, had completed his work, the painter, Francis B. Carpenter, was still making changes on his large, original canvas which is now hanging in the U. S. Capitol in Washington. From left to right: Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase; Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Secretary of State William H. Seward; Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith; Postmaster General Montgomery Blair; Attorney General Edward Bates.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States; containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana. (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption,

Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth — and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President

Abraham Lincoln

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State



LINCOLN SPEECH MEMORIAL AND
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS
Gettysburg, Pa.

The Lincoln Speech Memorial, located in the National Cemetery near the spot where on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, Lincoln delivered the world-famous Gettysburg Address.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE
DEDICATION OF THE CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG
NOVEMBER 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

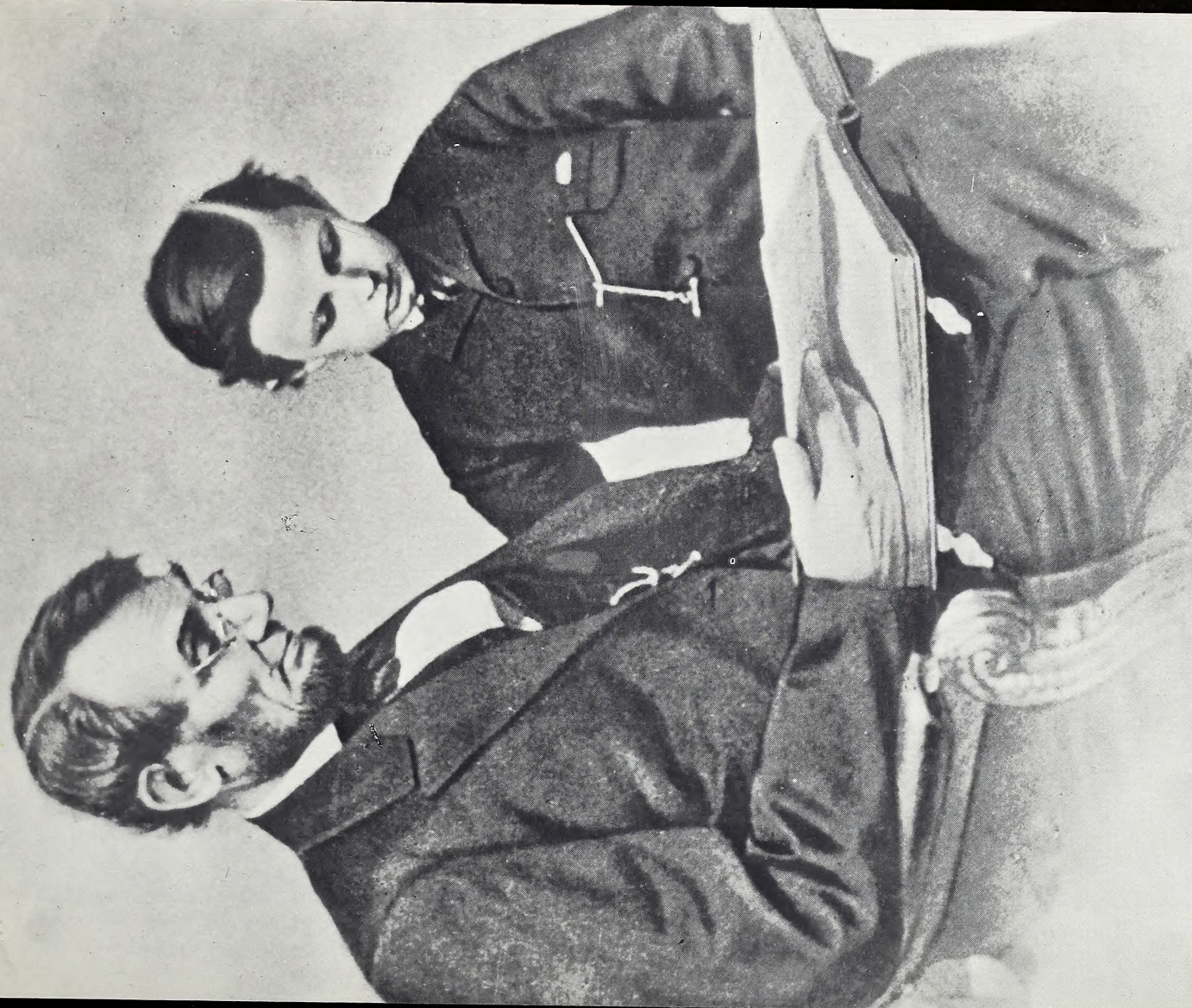
But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

November 19, 1863

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



An artist's conception of a White House reception in March, 1865. Such receptions used to be held frequently. Shown in the photo are; President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General Sherman, Secretary of War Stanton.



Abraham Lincoln and his son Thomas (Tad). The photograph was taken February 9, 1864 by Mathew B. Brady. This print was widely circulated and had its place in many homes in the United States. Lincoln's son, Tad, was born in 1853 and died in 1871, only six years after the death of his father.



The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was held on March 4, 1865 on the steps of the National Capitol in Washington, D. C. Lincoln (center, standing) is seen reading his famous inaugural address.

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MARCH 4, 1865

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention, and engrosses the energies (sic) of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it — all sought to avert it. While the inaugural (sic) address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war — seeking to dissolve (sic) the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!" If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, parture from those divine attributes which the believers in a Living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that this mighty scourge of war speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bond-man's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.



FORD'S THEATER

The Lincoln Museum (Ford's Theater) and the House Where Lincoln Died, in the heart of downtown Washington, commemorate the tragic death of President Lincoln, the great leader of the Nation and central figure of the War Between the States.

President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, 1865. The President died early the following morning in a small house just across the street from the theater. The first floor of the old theater building is occupied by the Lincoln Museum. The house where the President died has been restored as of that period.

In 1834, the First Baptist Church of Washington was constructed on the site of the present Lincoln Museum. When the congregation decided to unite with another in 1859, the building was abandoned and in 1861 was acquired by John T. Ford, a theatrical producer of Baltimore and Philadelphia, who converted it into a theater. On the night of December 30, 1862, the theater was destroyed by fire.

The cornerstone for the present building was laid on February 28, 1863, and the structure was completed a few months later. Constructed of brick and embodying the most modern improvements of that period, the theater was considered one of the finest in the United States. The seating capacity of Ford's Theater was nearly 1,700, of which 421 were in the dress circle (first balcony). There were four private boxes on each side of the stage.

The new Ford's Theater was opened to the public on the night of August 27, 1863. From that date until it was closed by the Government in April 1865, it was one of Washington's most successful amusement places, offering a galaxy of famous actors and actresses in the outstanding productions of that period.

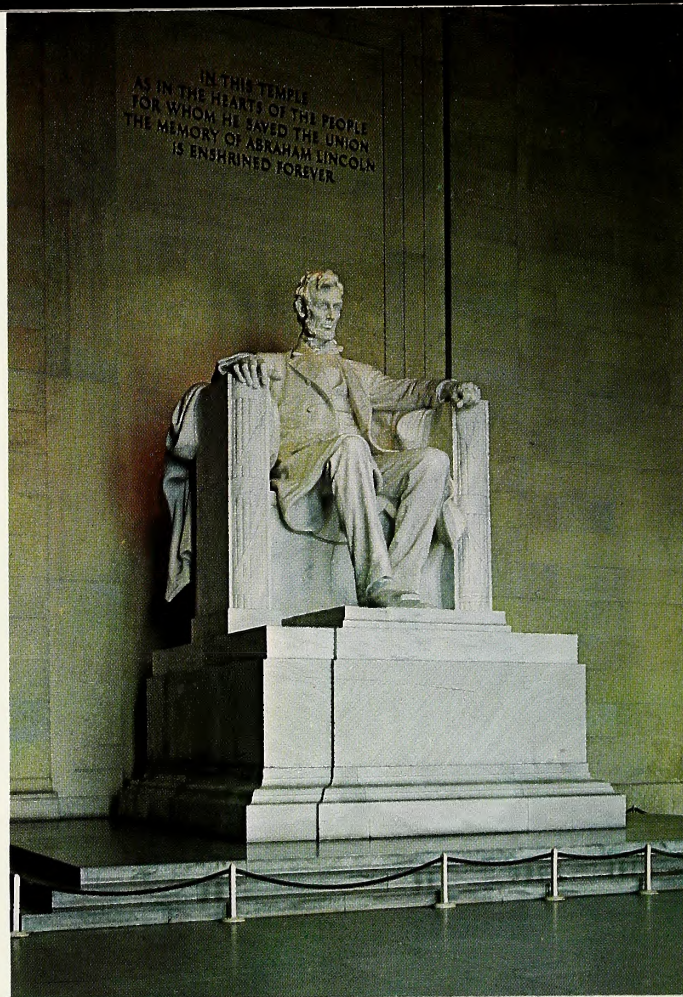


THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Located at the West End of the Mall, on the banks of the Potomac River, this White Colorado Marble memorial containing 36 Doric Columns, representing the number of States in the Union at the time of his death, is a fitting Memorial to a great President and Humanitarian.



Lincoln's Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. Design and sculpture were by Larkin G. Mead. Dedicated in 1874, it was rebuilt in 1901 and 1931.



The Lincoln Memorial interior houses the Daniel Chester French statue of Abraham Lincoln, president during the Civil War who struggled to keep this country unified.



Fanny McCullough

Distributed by
Eastern National Park and Monument Association
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
Route 1
Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748

Executive Mansion,

Washington, December 23, 1862.

Dear Fanny

It is with deep grief that I learn of the death of your kind and brave father; and, especially, that it is affecting your young heart beyond what is common in such cases. In this sad world of ours, sorrow comes to all; and to the young, it comes with bitterest agony, because it takes them unawares. The older have learned to ever expect it. I am anxious to afford some alleviation of your present distress. Perfect relief is not possible, except with time. You can not now realize that you will ever feel better. Is not this so? And yet it is a mistake. You are sure to be happy again. To know this, which is certainly true, will make you some less miserable now. I have had experience enough to know what I say, and you need only to believe it, to feel better at once. The memory of your dear father, instead of an agony, will yet be a sad sweet feeling in your heart, of a pure, and holier sort than you have known before.

Please present my kind regards to your afflicted mother.
Yours sincere friend
Abraham Lincoln

Mrs. Fanny McCullough.

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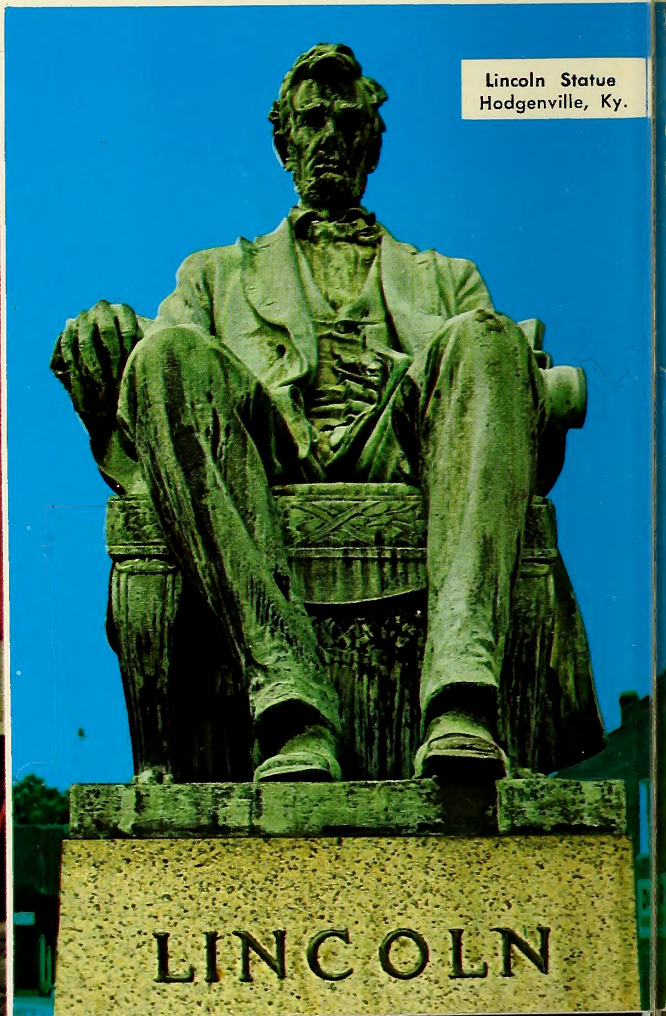
★ The LINCOLN COUNTRY ★



Lincoln Memorial
Wash., D. C.



Wax Figure
Abraham Lincoln Museum
Springfield, Ill.



Lincoln Statue
Hodgenville, Ky.

ACID T.M.
THE
HOLLANDER CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA

THE
OF THE
EXT
1871